(b) glucagon-like peptide 1(7-36)amide; and

(c) an effective fragment or analogue of (a) or (b) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the invention, a method is provided for treating Type I diabetes in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a peptide comprising a peptide selected from the group consisting of

(a) glucagon-like peptide 1(7-37);

(b) glucagon-like peptide 1(7-36)amide; and

(c) an effective fragment or analogue of (a) or (b).

In accordance with a further embodiment of the invention, a peptide comprising a peptide selected from the group consisting of

(a) glucagon-like peptide 1(7-37);

(b) glucagon-like peptide 1(7-36)amide; and

(c) an effective fragment or analogue of (a) or (b) is used for the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment of Type I diabetes.

Summary of Drawings

Figure 1A shows blood levels of glucose, Figure 1B shows C-peptide, Figure 1C shows human pancreatic polypeptide (HPP), Figure 1D shows glucagon and Figure 1E shows gastrin in Type I diabetic subjects after Sustacal meal alone (○) or Sustacal meal with GLIP infusion (●).

Figure 2A shows blood levels of glucose and Figure 2B C-peptide in Type I diabetic subjects during glucose infusion alone (○) or along with IV GLIP(●).

Figure 3A shows blood levels of glucose (expressed as the change (Δ) from baseline values at time zero) and Figure 3B shows C-peptide (expressed as the change (Δ) from baseline values at time zero) in Type I diabetic subjects after Sustacal meal and saline infusion (○) or Sustacal meal with infusion of 0.75 pm GLIP/kg/min (▲).